British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 698] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANURAY 4. 1840. [VOL. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE opening of the Seventeenth Legislature of the Province, took place on the 1st inst. A numerous citizen guard of honor, of cavalry and infantry, the former commanded by General Huidobro, the latter by Colonel Ravelo, with four bands of music, appertaining to the regiments of the garrison of this capital, were drawn up in front of the House of Representatives. A salute of 21 guns from the fort at half past one o'clock, announced the opening of the session, and a similar salute at 3—its close. H. E. the Governor did not attend. The Minister for Foreign Affairs handed to the Secretary the following—

MESSAGE TO THE SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

Buenos Ayres, December 27th, 1839
30th year of the Liberty, 24th of the Independence,
And 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Executive to the Hon. Representation of the Province.

MESSRS. REPRESENTATIVES,

I salute you on this auspicious day, full of consolatory emotions. I acknowledge with fervent gratitude the divine Protection which has raised up glorious hopes for the Confederation, and for America. Injustice might have immerged the country in blood and overthrown its liberty, if the Omnipotent had not guided you through the brilliant path of honor. Despite the efforts of malignancy the representative era of the Province, returns in splendor and prosperity. Prospects of immense glory for America lie before the Seventeenth Legislature: Overwhelmed with content the government reposes before you in this free and happy precinct, after a fatiguing career. It congratulates you for the virtue with which you have discharged a salutary mission; and cheerfully discharges the duty of rendering an account of its proceedings and of soliciting with deference your sovereign decision.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

The relations of the Argentine Confederation, with the government of H. M. the King of the French continue submitted to the influence of singular events. The Republic ever unassuming and energetic, honorably sustains its friendship towards France with persevering benevolence.

The generous offices of the government of Great Britain, and the noble friendship of her August Sovereign, are worthy of her enlightenment, and political prominence.

The British nation has not abated its sympathy for American Independence. It has offered to civilisation a grateful and consolatory example. Its press has defended the cause of liberty. In parliament the justice of a resistance glorious to every nation sovereignly free and independent has been acknowledged.

It has been satisfactory to the government, to lay before you the Convention celebrated with the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. for the abolition of the Slave trade. The stipulations contained in it coincide with the principles of the Argentine legislation, strengthened by a constant practice, and by the universal voice of the civilised world.

The Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary sent to the Court of London, has been received with benevolence and honor.

The government will not abandon its just rights to the territory of the Falkland Islands, nor desist from claiming it from the honesty and justice of the British Cabinet.

It would be painful to the government to remind you, were they not striking from their very notoriety, of the unwonted measures which the French agents employ to carry on their aggressions against the Republic. Urging on ominous plans, they have persisted in dealing out fresh blows of inexplicable animosity against it. Generous, and the friend of the government of H. M. and of France, it has sustained the moderation of its acts, trusting that reason and not force would decide the contest.

Commodore John B. Nicolson, Commander of the naval forces of the United States on the coasts of Brazil and River Plate, interposed his friendly and good offices; by presenting in the name, and by the authorisation of the French agents, bases for an accommodation. The government, although sensible of his friendly offices, could not yield to humiliating stipulations. Had it consented to agree to them, it would have merited from the Republic and America, the just indignation which the sacrifice of its most precious rights would have called down.

It limited itself to presenting propositions at once just and decorous to the Confederation and to France. Her agents declared them inadmissible. I have laid before you Messieurs Representatives, the official correspondence upon this important episode.

It has been grateful to the government to receive, with the distinction corresponding to the good relations of friendship with H. M. the King of Sardinia, His Royal Highness the Prince of Cariñan, who was traveling in his private character.

The claims of the government on H. M. the King of Holland, for the capture of the Argentine vessel of war *Governor Dorrego*, have not yet been satisfied. It will reiterate them, until it obtains from the rectitude of that Sovereign the liberty of the officers unjustly imprisoned in the Fortress of Paranaiba.

The Republics of the Continent have nobly sympathised with the American cause which the Argentine Confederation sustains. In their legislatures and through the press an energetic feeling of honor and freedom shines forth.—They simultaneously declare for an understanding which shall establish the bases of public law of the New World, and fix its true interests. Communications concerning so important an object by which the liberty and dignity of America is to be secured have already been received from some of their governments.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has been received with benevolent friendship.

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil has called elsewhere his Chargé d'Affaires to this country.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. I. M., has been recognised, and has entered upon the exercise of his high functions. The government has been highly grateful for this demonstration, which contributes to strengthen the relations of sincere friendship between the Empire and the Republic.

The government trusts that the Cabinet of Brazil will fully comprehend the perfidious policy of an adventurer ominous to the American States, as he was to the liberty of his country. The anarchist Chief being placed in his true colours, severed from American society and labouring under the strong anathema of the continent, scarcely merits the contempt of the very agents who purchased his stupendous infamy.

The government fervently desires the peace and prosperity of the Empire. It wishes for a satisfactory understanding which guaranteeing the stability of internal order in the three States, may consolidate their independence and dignity.

The American deserter, who raised himself up in the Oriental Republic by rebellion, presumed to declare war to our Confederation, and led away by an ephemeral triumph, threatened to invade its territory. The Republic opposed to him a victorious reality. An high-minded and victorious Argentine and Oriental army, has triumphantly advanced, ardently acclaimed, to sustain with the honor of the Confederation, the cause in which is involved the dignity and independence of both States, that of the Empire of Brazil, and that of the American Continent. The worthy Chief who commands it, directs against the terrified tyrant and his slaves, the victorious power of the warriors of Liberty.—The Oriental nation, which could not submit to such irritating tyranny, raises itself proudly and valiantly against its abhorred oppressors. The base Chief scarcely exercises his malific power in the precincts of the trenches, where he hides his timorous infamy. He approaches his inevitable ruin.

In the mean time, the French agents have garrisoned the City of Montevideo with the crews of their vessels, and have put arms in the hands of the resident and transient Frenchmen there, with immense injury to the true interests and dignity of their nation.

The President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, with a retinue of distinguished Orientals, and at the head of a division, left this City, and arrived prosperously on the coasts of the Uruguay. The people of Buenos Ayres, constant friends of virtue and of glory, surrounded with splendid pomp the triumphant march of this loyal and worthy American. The government felt pleasure in tributing to him high and merited considerations. The illustrious guest has left behind him the most honourable remembrances. Congratulate yourselves on contemplating him now in the field of honor, where he will ever shine, combatting against the enemies of American liberty.

Fortune has crowned the generous and magnanimous efforts of our faithful friend the government of Chili, and of the heroic Chilian nation. Crushed for ever is the ominous power which gleamed in Peru and Bolivia with devastating brilliancy. America, raising to Heaven its applauses, greets the splendid victory of Yungay. The arms of Chili, in union with the valiant Peruvians, dislodging General Santa Cruz from the rugged position in which he obstinately contended to chain to his fantastic power the liberty of the people, have consummated their liberating and glorious mission.—The government of Chili, as intrepid in encountering the tyranny of the perfidious enemy of the Continent, as moderate in victory, presents itself surrounded with immortal honors, and applauded by the resounding voice of America.

The Argentine Confederation felt all the emotions of an immense jubilee for a triumph so splendid. An enthusiastic nation, and of American heart, celebrated, rejoiced, and was happy in the immortal glory of her brothers. The government recognising in the benevolent protection of the Omnipotent, the Supreme origin of so much liberty and so much glory, offered to Him the tribute of its most fervent gratitude. It granted on a celebration so auspicious an amnesty to some Argentine emigrants who in their exile from home had not forgotten their American origin.

The government of Chili, considering as terminated the mission of its Chargé d'Affaires here, directed him to return.

(See last page.)

The following is the seventh article from our Correspondent Neutral.

We will frankly proceed to treat upon the means which remain to extricate this country with honor from its difficulties. Without this we would have attained nothing by denouncing to France the aberrations of her agents.

We have not in the least exaggerated, being satisfied with demonstrating that the blockade is unjust, and what is even more irritating, that it was established upon a question of principles, that Mr. Roger had consented to suspend, and upon which Admiral Leblanc had considered himself incompetent to treat? *What interest can France have in carrying on further these hostilities, or in not making reparation for this offence?* It is this which it behoves us to examine, previously to proposing an arrangement.

The interest of France is to live in peace with the new American Republics. She cannot enslave them because they are too distant, and are exceedingly extensive; with very few exceptions, each of these States has a territorial extension greater than all France; being on the other hand protected by the ruggedness of the soil, and the paucity of inhabitants. An invading army would not have to struggle against inclemency of climate as in Russia, but it would be exposed to hunger, which is an enemy no less terrible than the frozen blasts of the north.

But, allowing that the conquest of the River Plate be attainable; its shores could not be quietly retained without subjugating the other Republics; because the destruction of one would endanger the rest. Their principle of existence is the same, nor can there be independence for one, whilst the others are in servitude:—their sovereignty is founded on the ruins of the colonial system. Whether it be Spain or any other power that attempts to subdue them, the effort will prove equally abortive: names do not alter the essence of things, and it behoves the Americans valiently to repel foreign domination. Their future prospects depend on this resistance.

The intention is then to conquer the new world? To overthrow the emblems of ten or eleven Sovereign States, and replace them with the tri-coloured flag? To submit to the sceptre or humiliating yoke of Louis Philippe so many people, who are not indebted to him for any benefit, and have to call him to a reckoning for the incalculable injuries which his equivocal policy has occasioned them, can the warlike and chivalrous spirit of France be counted upon.... All her armies would not be sufficient to consummate this work; and would waste themselves in efforts to overcome the tenacious opposition of the natives, who in the sympathies of other nations, and in the jealousy of their governments, would find abundant and powerful elements of action and of strength. If the counsellors of Louis Philippe were capable of undertaking so preposterous an enterprise, we would lament, not the fate of the South Americans, but the degradation of France confided to such incompetent hands.

Perhaps we ought to reproach ourselves with having treated seriously a question so futile, which it sufficed to notice, in order to show its extravagance. The French nation is too enlightened, not to know that the old chimera of universal monarchy, if it has always been impracticable in Europe, would be absurd in America. The new world, cannot be any thing else, than what events have made it: its unlimited extension, its isolated population, its simple habits, an equality *de facto*, erected into a dogma by an equality *de jure*:—all these conditions of a young society, render unattainable, any other essay of public organisation, and the more schemers should deviate from the original model, the more they would place themselves in collision with the wishes of its members.

Perhaps much time will pass, ere it will be possible to change the destinies of America, nor indeed will Louis Philippe, be the Cesar, of these Republics: if he were there would not be wanting Brutuses to immolate him. By violence, it is impossible; and all that has been undertaken hitherto, in his name, has deprived him even of the means of persuasion, which in these cases, are wont to operate with more efficacy than *coercive measures*.

The latter should have been ended with the Molé ministry, which had devised them. If Marshal Soult had been aware of the origin and progress of these disagreements, we have no doubt that he would have endeavoured to terminate them. We even believe that it was one of his first thoughts when he came into office; and that if Mr. Martigny, had put more confidence in the personal character of General Rosas, he would have had the glory of repairing the errors of his colleagues. But he wanted energy and resolution: he preferred to follow obscurely in the path of Messieurs Roger and Buradere, when he might have occupied the first place. He has lost (to us unaccountably) the most happy opportunity, which could have offered to a public man to re-establish the former relations of friendship, between two countries which have no motive or interest to live in discord.........But Mr. Martigny did not dare to proclaim a truth which must exist in the bottom of his heart; he had not courage to exercise a great act of justice, and has sacrificed the ineffable pleasure of being the object of esteem and gratitude of a whole nation, to the paltry consideration of temporising with his predecessors.

This is the only difficulty which at present exists for the cessation of the blockade. It is not now a measure of government, but an affair of self love, without any other object than to avoid a retraction. We are not ignorant how repugnant this step must be to the agents of France: but what we cannot understand is that their government consents to defer it.—This single act which never could be attributed to fear, would put an end to our anxieties, would deliver us from imminent dangers, and would be the commencement of a new era in which the wishes of France well explained and well understood, would not meet with any other obstacles than those which are opposed to them by the international law of all countries. To yield to the principles of reason, is a degradation to no one; that which is dishonourable is a perseverance in injustice, and *backwardness* in extricating oneself from an awkward predicament, if highly censurable in a private individual, is still more unbecoming a public man, and above all a government.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,

I shall feel much obliged if through the medium of your columns, you permit me to call the attention of the public authorities to a very dangerous practice which has encreased much of late; the matter of which we complain is the driving furiously through the most populated streets, droves or flocks of horses on their way to the river.

A short time ago, as a flock of horses was crossing at a furious speed the Calle del 25 de Mayo, a fine little boy was knocked down, and most providentially, although many of the horses passed over the child, it escaped unhurt, with the exception of fright and dirt, the animals showing more humanity by stepping clear of the child than the thoughtless biped who was thus carelessly and furiously urging them forward. Horses are useful, horses must be kept for use in towns, horses must consequently be taken to the water, but this should be done with every possible care with regard to life and limb of foot passengers. How frequently does it occur that horses which have been taken to the river to bathe, are permitted to find their way home alone, passing through the streets at the most furious rate, dragging behind them a *soga* of many varas in length, endangering the lives of children, aged and infirm persons, and the unfortunate blind, who may be attempting to cross the streets at the moment.

I have been told that a law or regulation of the Police is still in force, and if put into practice would prevent the occurrence of the evils likely to ensue from ungoverned horses galloping in the streets.

"A hint to the wise is enough."

W.

The following lines should have appeared last week, and although the subject be now somewhat premature, yet having no directions to withhold them we have decided to let them go.

Mr. Editor,

Sir, please to express
Our thanks, to your friend Q. S.,
And most willingly would we find places
To accommodate *half a dozen Graces.*
But unfortunately beg to state
We are not allowed to carry freight!
And now must bid adieu to Buenos Ayres,
That enchanting place of pretty faries;
Whose sparkling eyes and lovely faces,
Can outvie the fabled Graces—
Adieu ye lovely ones so chatty,
Who at your windows taking *maté*,
To every thing such grace impart,
You charm the eye and win the heart.
Adieu to all the rides about,
Sometimes in town and sometimes out—
Adieu to the Barraca road,
The place of many a snug abode,
Where wagers oft are lost and won
In racing through a scorching sun.
Where dashing belles, with pretty faces,
Brave sun and dust to see the races.
Adieu to the beach and all its rangers,
The loitering place and walk for strangers,
Its benches, and its old *Ombus*
The starting point of lies and news.
Adieu to San Isidro and La Punta,
Where oft we've rode in pleasant *junta*,
Astonished natives, cut a dash!
Enjoyed ourselves and spent our cash.
Adieu to the Theatres both,
To bid adieu, one's nothing loth—
For neither actors nor scenes are good,
Both seem made of canvass or of wood,
With the exception of two or three,
They are the worst we ever hope to see.
Adieu to politics, we don't understand,
Like hocus pocus or sleight of hand;
And seems a thing to cheat the sight,
To us it appears as clear as light—
A folly! the only question's whether,
It is not *humbug altogether*?
A science we never cared to study,
Being like troubled water's muddy—
Something like *pantana's* here,
One always feels a sort of fear:
At least it creates a doubt,
If once you're in, how you'll get out!!
A thing you'll own there's few can tell,
The anchor's weigh'd, and so farewell.

Calliope, outer roads of Buenos Ayres, December 23, 1839.

In our notice of H. B M's ship Stag, last week, we gave her tonnage at 1100 and odd, whereas she is 1230. In coming up the river she drew 18 feet 6 inches water, and is now anchored in 3½ fathoms.

H. B. M's ship Druid, which arrived here on the 7th August, 1832, was 1170 tons or thereabouts. The Leda frigate, which preceded her at this port by some years, was about 1080 tons.

From the *Diario de la Tarde* of Monday last.

"General Prudencio Ortiz de Rosas, arrived in this City on Saturday last, having gloriously terminated his campaign, and re-established legal order in those places where it was subverted by the brutal unitarians, ignominiously prostituted to a foreign power which threatens our national independence, to whom they have become the vile instruments.

"We cordially congratulate General P. O. de Rosas, whose important services, aided by the brave army and the faithful federals, have give a new lesson to the rebel traitor unitarians, and to their allies the loathsome French."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

By Count Bjornstjerna, *the Swedish Ambassador.*

(Further extracts.)

Bishop Heber writes—

"Some of the best-informed of their nation (Hindu), with whom I have conversed, assure me, that the half of most of their remarkable customs of civil and domestic life are borrowed from the Mahomedan conquerors; and at present there is an obvious and increasing disposition to imitate the English in every thing.—The wealthy natives now all affect to have their houses decorated with Corinthian pillars, and filled with English furniture. They drive the best horses and the most dashing carriages in Calcutta. Many of them speak English fluently, and are tolerably read in English literature. In the Bengalee newspapers, of which there are two or three, politics are canvassed with a bias, as I am told, inclining to Whig-

gism. Among the lower orders the same feeling shews itself beneficially, in a growing neglect of *caste*, in not merely a readiness, but an anxiety, to send their children to our schools, and a desire to learn and speak English, which, if properly encouraged, might, I verily believe, in fifty years' time, make our language what the Oordoo, or court and camp language of the country (the Hindoostanee), is at present; and though instances of actual conversion to Christianity are, as yet, very uncommon, yet the number of children, both male and female, who are now receiving a sort of Christian education, reading the New Testament, repeating the Lord's Prayer and the commandments, and all with the consent, or at least without the censure, of their parents or spiritual guides, have increased, during the last two years, to an amount which astonishes the old European residents, who were used to tremble at the name of a missionary, and shrink from the common duties of Christianity, lest they should give offence to their heathen neighbours. So far from that being a consequence of the zeal which has been lately shown, many of the Brahmins themselves express admiration of the morality of the Gospel, and profess to entertain a better opinion of the English, since they have found that they too have a religion and a shaster. All that seems necessary for the best effects to follow it, is to let things take their course, to make the missionaries discreet, to keep the government as it now is, strictly neutral, and to place our confidence in a general diffusion of knowledge, and in making ourselves really useful to the temporal as well as spiritual interests of the people among whom we live."

Colleges are now to be seen in all the larger towns in British India; the age of the students is from 15 to 25 years. At these establishments, the Hindu youths are educated partly in the languages of Europe; the English is most admired. Shakspere is a favourite author there as in England, and his plays are performed with great success by the Hindu youth.

The British government has taken great pains to render the relation between the lower and higher castes easier for the former. They are now perfectly equal *in the eye of the law;* the only equality that can reasonably be expected in any country.

The British government has abolished human sacrifices, which still existed on their first arrival on the continent of India; has abolished the custom, then prevalent in certain provinces (especially Raypootana), of killing those *female children* that exceeded the number of 2 or 3 in a family; and it has abolished (during the time that *Lord William Bentick* was governor-general) the barbarous custom of burning the widows (suttees).

The British government has, in a great measure, abolished the dreadful scenes witnessed in the Jagernaut idolatry; and the number of those is now small who throw themselves under the wheels of the image, there to be crushed to death. More, however, remains to be done in this respect, especially by forbidding the sending out of preachers to encourage the people to undertake pilgrimages, the dreadful troubles and difficulties attending which cost the lives of several thousand persons yearly.

Besides these great advantages, the British government has bestowed upon its subjects in India the most important palladium of constitutional society, *the liberty of the press;* it has given them, the (free citizens) glorious right of being judged only by their equals in a jury, and preserves conscientiously the most perfect religious freedom. When to all these blessings we add the orderly and just progress of the administration of the law, the flourishing state of trade, the peace which now generally prevails over this extensive territory (instead of the anarchy and civil war which before prevailed), and, what is most important, *the sacredness of the right of property and of personal freedom,*—it must be allowed that these circumstances, not only *relatively* to the state of India before the arrival of the British (of which Golaim Hussein Khan gives so striking a description), but even *positively* forms a very pleasing picture. The philanthropist can, therefore, only praise that heavenly providence which has spread these blessings among the millions of India, and honour that nation which, by the wisdom of its government, has been the noble instrument.

3d. ***What prospect of stability has the British power in India?***

This extensive question must be considered from two points of view; that of the inward state of British India, and that of its outward political state. With regard to the former, the present flourishing state of this kingdom, the mildness of its government, and the order generally prevailing there, ought certainly to ensure the stability of the British empire; for what better can India wish than the continuance of the present state of things. But he must be indeed ignorant of the human heart who should believe that these advantages, how great soever they may be, should be able perfectly to compensate a nation for the loss of its independence, and reconcile it with the thought of having been conquered, and that too by a nation coming from a great distance, belonging to quite another race, and professing another religion,—a nation which is even considered to be *unclean*, and is avoided by the Hindu as causing *moral contamination.* Besides this general cause, there are several others which more or less contribute to the undermining of the British power in India. Among these may be mentioned the number of deposed kings and princes, degraded governors, rayas, nabobs, and zemindars, that are in the country, who, although they are well used by the British government, cannot forget the loss of their *musnuds* (thrones); and they and their followers are therefore ready to take the first opportunity of gaining their regretted power. India is also full of discharged soldiers from the times of the *Mahrattas* and *Pindariers*, who, as belonging to a warrior caste, and besides accustomed to a lawless and wandering way of life, now seek revenge against those who caused their ruin. Neither is the Mussulman population attached to the British government; themselves formerly commanders, see now with regret how this power has fallen into the hands of others, and wish nothing more earnestly than to establish *Timur's* throne in Delhi, and that of Aureng Zeb in Agra.

These united causes for fermentation certainly make the power of Britain in India appear far from being yet perfectly established. *The Hindu race*, which forms the great mass, can, however, be considered as rather attached than disinclined to it, especially the lower castes, whose protector the English government has always been. The fidelity of the army is certain. The greatest security for the continuance of the British power in India lies, however, without doubt, in the exceedingly mild and easy character of the Hindus (especially among the inhabitants of Bengal, the very pith of the British power); in the *division into castes;* and on their belief in the transmigration of souls. The *castes* prevent the desire of the low-born from aiming at higher ranks in society (a common cause of disquiet in Europe); those in the higher classes consider life as so insignificant a part of their eternal being, that it is not worth while to trouble themselves much about it, and are consequently inspired with a *stoical and slavish indifference*, which promotes obedience to the temporal powers, and prevents the breaking out of insurrection.

The question now is, whether the elements of stability overbalance the materials for fermentation existing in India? I, for my part, consider this very probable, provided the British government continues to treat India in the same wise and mild way as hitherto, and by degrees prepare the way for the natives to obtain, through ability and merit, a greater share in the government of the country than that at present enjoyed; which extends only to the lowest places in the civil and law department, and the lower in the army.

The power of England over India is a power depending on opinion. Should the Hindu cease to entertain the conviction of the intellectual and moral superiority of the English, it would be impossible for the trifling number of the latter now in India, amounting in all to 100,000 (government, officers of the army, soldiers, tradesmen planters, &c. &c. included), to retain the government of 100,000,000 of natives, more than half of whom belong to warlike nations. It is, therefore, particularly necessary to endeavour to keep up this power of opinion, which can be done only by means of just government in general, and moral individual conduct. That time must, however, come at last, when a separation will take place, to which the increasing prosperity and enlightenment of the Hindu nation will contribute; for when a nation has arrived at maturity, independence forms the principal object of its wishes. It is at such a period that India, like America formerly, will deliver itself from the colonial leading-strings of the mother-country. That such will be the case must be seen by every thinking Englishman, and seen, too, *without regret;* for England can be great, and powerful, and happy without India, as it has been so without America.—Britain has been called by Providence to spread the blessings of civilisation throughout the surface of the earth; she has planted the tender flower on the northern continent of *America*, has afterwards taken it to *Asia's* ancient abodes, and is now preparing its advancement on the extensive coast of *Australia*. To determine the period when the separation of India from England will take place, is beyond the limits of man's shortsighted glance into futurity; it may take centuries, and it may possibly occur within decennia,—fate alone can determine this; but the probability is, that it is distant. The Anglo-Indian kingdom is still full of youthful strength, it has not arrived at the zenith of its power, and it is not till then that the point of culmination is reached. What would, without doubt, hasten this period, are *outward political circumstances* of a *dangerous nature; a war against India,*—which, besides its direct influence, might possibly bring with it an indifferent effect, that of putting in motion the materials for fermentation already existing in the bosom of India itself, and mislead the dissatisfied there to raise the banner of revolt. Such circumstances affect too nearly the subject now under consideration,—*What prospect of stability has the British Power in India?* to be passed over by me in silence. As, however, the object of my work is rather of *scientific* than of a political nature, and as I, in other respects, also wish to avoid the latter, I shall, in considering the question, confine myself to the strategical, topographical, and statistical parts of the question, leaving the political as much as possible untouched.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE.

A Quinta in the Calle de Europa, within 10 squares of the Plaza de la Concepcion. It has a brick house, wells, and a square of arable land, one half of which is trenched ground. Apply to Mr. Cranwell, Apothecary, Calle de la Paz.

Shirt Collars, &c.

SELLING at No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, (behind the Cathedral,) fine English made linen shirt collars, at $4 4rls. each; a few fine linen shirts $35 each; Summer jackets and pantaloons; Summer cravats from $4 4rls. to $10 each; fine cambric shirt fronts; thread gloves; Windsor soap; superior tooth brushes and tooth powder, &c. d21 3t

WANTED.

A Foreigner of sober steady habits and married, (an Englishman would be preferred,) to take charge of a sheep establishment 7 leagues from the City. Whoever may feel qualified to undertake the above and can give satisfactory references as to character, may apply at No. 15, Calle del Peru, for further particulars.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 2nd of January, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camilie, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.

BRITISH. Ship Stag, 46 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan.
Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Boarman.

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Bertioga, 18 guns, Captain João Francisco Regis, as Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate.

(Continued from first page.)

The sister Republic of Bolivia, has elevated itself to its glorious liberty, and fulminating a vigorous national anathema, liberated itself from the tyranny which oppressed it. Free from a domination so desolating, its government proferred to the Argentine Confederation sincere and ardent desires for intimate friendship. It has given proofs of benevolence, and of the desire to draw closer the friendly relations of confraternity. Nobly demonstrating its elevated principles to sustain the American cause, it has evinced real and enduring sympathies, which mingle with the recollection of dangers and glories common to both Republics in the war of their independence and liberty. It has restored to the Confederation the districts of Puna. This is one of the acts of justice which recommend the Bolivian government. That of the Confederation has corresponded to it with sincere friendship, and has named a distinguished Argentine to be its Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary near it. New important items in his instructions have delayed his departure.—These concluded he will promptly proceed to his destination.

Peru, upon which the sword of an adventurer of fortune pressed so heavily, has been restored with honor to its independence and liberty.—The people who groaned tyrannised, have been able in fine to terminate their prolonged sufferings, realising a movement national fortunate and glorious. That government, from the moment of its installation, manifested its ardent desire to draw our friendly ties closer. That of the Confederation has corresponded thereto with the most frank and benevolent friendship, and has named as its Minister Plenipotentiary near the Peruvian government an illustrious Argentine, a faithful son of American independence.

Interior.

The governments and people of the Argentine Confederation, with few exceptions, sustain with enthusiasm and perseverance the sacred rights of the Republic. They are ready to second the authority charged with the general affairs.

Here follow details of prominent occurrences during the last year in the Provinces.

Home Department.

Under this head the domestic events, &c., in the Province of Buenos Ayres are detailed, including the following paragraphs.

"The singular diminution of crime in this city and in the country, is a lucid proof of social civilisation.

"The government has dispensed its protection to the important work entitled *Recopilacion de las Leyes y Decretos Patrios.* Its author is worthy of honorable mention.

"The government has the satisfaction to present to the Representatives the important *Coleccion de Documentos Historicos de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata,* united and arranged with interesting observations by an eminent literary character."

War.

The state, &c., of the army of the Province, are detailed under this head.

Finance.

The estimates for the year 1840 are stated at—

	Dollars.	*Rls.*
	27,645,259	4½
The ways and means to meet the above	13,301,737	6¾
Deficit	14,343,521	5½

The Message states that the government abstains from pointing out any measure to provide for this deficit. That must be the work of the succeeding administration, and that the legal period of office for which the present government was elected being at hand (13th April next), it has resources to go on until then.

In respect to the British loan we read the following—

"In the midst of financial difficulties and pressing cares, the government has not forgotten its pledges as it regards the English loan. Well known and invincible obstacles have hitherto prevented any arrangement which could carry with it a possibility of fulfilment for the payment of this debt. It will take advantage of the first opportunity which presents itself to realise that object."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

The spectators in the House of Representatives to witness the opening of the sessions, were very great. Amongst them were the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. and that of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, the Consuls of the United States, Sardinia and Hamburgh, the Commodore of the British naval forces on this station, and the Captains of the vessels of war of friendly nations now off this port, with a number of their officers in uniform.

The Message of the government was published at the State Printing office, with a very pretty frontispiece, representing the arms of all the Provinces of the Confederation.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 28.—Wind E strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Pylade, 20 guns, Captain Felix Bernard, for Montevideo.

December 29.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening with slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 30.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

H. B. M's ship Calliope, returned to the outer roads.

December 31.—Wind E strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 1.—Wind N shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 2.—Wind E.

Arrived, A schooner, Tender to United States ship Independence, from Montevideo 1st inst.

January 3.—Wind N. E. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

28th ult. The French brig of war Pylade, struck her Commodore's broad pendant and sailed for Montevide. She is (we hear) about to proceed to the Pacific.

29th. The Camille hoisted Commodore's broad pendant. She has been on this station since the commencement of the blockade, and must by this time be pretty well acquainted with its duties. Her launch arrived this afternoon from a cruise to the northward.

30th. The French brigantine of war San Martin, arrived from Colonia, and sailed to the northward. She anchored again in sight.—The French armed boat Atrevido sailed to the northward.

31st. The Atrevido returned to the outer roads, and sailed with 3 armed boats to the eastward. The San Martin got under way from her anchorage to the northward and stood to the eastward. The French brig of war Lutin arrived from Colonia. Blockaders 'beef boat' (balandra) arrived from Colonia and sailed for Martin Garcia.

January 1st. All the boats which sailed yesterday returned to the outer roads except Atrevido. The French brig of war Cerf from Colonia anchored (wind N.) near H. B. M's ship Stag. Said brig and Commodore's ship (Camille) repeatedly signalised each other.

2nd. The Lutin and Cerf sailed to the eastward.

3rd. Nothing new.

This day (4th inst.) completes the 648th day of the blockade.

"New Year's Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The persons who have taken Blackwood's Magazine for October, 1839, and a sheet of "the Times" newspaper of 10th October, 1839, from the Commercial Room, are requested to have the consideration to return them.

Died.

On 27th ult., aged 9 years, Eliza, fourth daughter of Mr. William Morris, of this City. Her remains were deposited in the same grave with those of her sisters Catherine and Sophia, the coffin being placed on that of the former.

Eliza died of a relapse of the same disease which destroyed her two sisters, and thus have her parents, in the brief space of one month, been bereaved of three daughters, at a period of life when hope and expectation were at the highest.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the British Friendly Society will meet in the Vestry of the Episcopalian Church, on Tuesday evening next, January 7th, the Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock.

As an important question will be discussed previous to its being submitted to the Annual General Meeting, it is requisite that the whole of the Committee should assemble.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND,

On Tuesday the 7th inst., will be sold by Public Auction, Calle de Chacabuco No. 355, the following articles—

1 mahogany dining table, 2 plated candlesticks, 2 lamps, 1 cedar table, 2 pine do., 1 cupboard, 1 pine bench, 1 bedstead complete, 1 economical grate, 2 counters, 5 pine doors, 1 pair scales, 50 hams, 1 horse cart complete with a tame horse, 1 lot of pine and oak plank, sundry empty casks, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT at a General Meeting of the Congregation of the British Episcopal Church in this City, held on 31st December 1839, the following rates of pew rent were fixed for the present year—

	£	s.	d.	
First sittings	1	5	0	each.
Second do	0	17	6	
Third do	0	10	6	
Fourth do	0	6	0	

Applications for sittings may be made to the Treasurer Mr. Thomas Jones, Calle de la Reconquista, No. 20.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1840.

Thomas Jones,
Thomas Armstrong,
Thomas Duguid, } Trustees.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	285	a		dollars each
Do. Patriot	285	a		do. do.
Plata macuquina	16½	a	17	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	18	a	18⅛	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	18	a	18⅛	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	65	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	3¼	a		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	18¼	a	18½	per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	42	a	43	dls. p. pesada
Do. country	35	a	37	do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24lbs	37	a	38	do. do.
Do. salted	32	a	33	do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15	do. each.
Nutria Skins	4¾	a	5¼	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	65	a	70	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	15	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	26	a	27	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	30	a	31	
Deer skins per dozen	14	a	15	
Hair, long	75	a	80	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	40	a	43	do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a	20	do per quintal
Tallow, melted	17	a	18	do. per arrb'a
Horns	250	a	350	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1½	a	1¾	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 294 dollars. The lowest price 285 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3¼ pence. The lowest ditto $3\frac{3}{16}$ pence

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.